be true as to one of their representatives.

The Harvard Girls.

Harvard College," has courteously fur-

pished the press with advance sheets of

his own and the treasurer's reports for the

ncorporated under the laws of the good

old commonwealth of Massachusetts-the

state which has always led the van in edu

cational work. Mrs. Louis Agassiz is the

president, Miss Alice M. Longfellow the

treasurer, there is an executive committee,

as also an academic board. In addition to

its other work, the society has relieved the

Women's Education Association of the

charge of the Harvard examinations for

women in Cambridge, and through it the

certificates to successful candidates.

ollege will hereafter award the usual

The period covered by these reports i

the sixth year since the door of Harvard

was reluctantly opened a little way for the

admission of girl students. Secretary Gil-

man says the year has been marked by the

usual progress. "Only those who come into daily contact with our students," he

says, "are aware of the zeal that they show

in their studies, the gratitude they express

for their privileges, and the attachment that they already have for the college, in

all of whose honors and in all of whose rich scholarship they feel that they have a

hare." There are fifty-five students on the

rolls, an increase of six from the preceding

year. Out of every seventeen candidate

who passed the examination for admission

only four appeared in the classes; "the

others," Secretary Gilman supposes, "either never intended to enter or were detained

by fnability to pay the tuition fees, or by

other causes." Of the fifty-five who did

appear, forty-four are from Massachusetts

bree from Maine, two from Minnesota,

and one each from Connecticut, Rhode

Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and

As to the future of these young ladies it

is stated that thirty-three of them are ap-

parently studying to enter upon a life of

teaching, or upon professional work; twenty-two "for the advantages of thorough

cultivation only." The average cost of in-struction is now \$158.64 a girl; of instruc-

tion and administration together something over \$200. The tuition fees received from

the girls during the past year averaged \$135.73, and aggregated \$7,193.75—a gain

from 1888-'84 of \$1,275. Four courses (of

two hours a week each) of advanced

studies, are regarded as a full year's work

The fee for the full year's instruction is \$200

The fee for a single course, or for two half-

courses, is \$75. These facts and figures will

be interesting to many families in Wash-

ington where the question of collegiate in

struction for their girls is being discussed.

In closing his valuable report Secretary Gil

man remarks that "it remains only to be said

that the enterprise enters upon its seventh

both in respect to the co-operation of the

professors of Harvard College and the ear

nest work of its increasing number of

students, than it ever before enjoyed. A

real college for women has been established

and is effectively accomplishing its work of

diffusing intelligence and disciplining the

There is reason to hope that the example

of Harvard will be successfully followed by

all the principal colleges in the United States, and that, while separate colleges for

girls may continue to be preferred by many

parents and guardians, the prejudice against

the co-education of the sexes in the upper

walks of academic learning will be effect

Our esteemed evening contemporary, the

Washington Critic, has displayed its wonted

energy and enterprise in the work of sur-

which Abdul Hamid demanded of Prince

Alexander to restore in the Balkan penin

sula. Considering that all the experier

the esteemed Critic had previously had

the ante business was with the 5-cent

variety, its success in securing a fine speci-

men of the statu quo ante can scarcely be

It is not just the fair and square thing

for Republican papers to be flinging and sneering at Mr. A. P. Edgerton, civil ser-

hunkerish to support Greelev in 1872. If

time, the anti-Greelev Democrats were men

and their zeal for Charles O'Conor was

heartily encouraged all along the Republi-

It is stated in numerous Pennsylvania

papers that the clergy in the northern tier of

ounties have lost so much in fees since the

new marriage law went into effect, by the

trips of lovers across the line to be married,

that a meeting of the reverend gentlemen has been called at Coudersport to discuss

the situation. The new law is in the in-

terest of morality and social purity. Can-

SENATOR LELAND STANFORD IS follow

ng the good example of George Peabody.

Chauncey Rose, Matthew Vassar, Peter

Cooper, and a few other distinguished

LIGHT earthquake waves on the Pacific

World, for instance—as nature's protes:

against the election of Mitchell by Demo

Hos cholena is raging in the Wabash

alley. There is a good deal of this disease

in various sections of the northwest, but it

Tun Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sunday serm

at the Brooklyn Taberpacle will be printed

in the REPUBLICAN Monday. Dr. Talmage

never talks without saving something. His discourses are always worth reading

THE English parliamentary elections

will furnish our British brethren pleuty

Mit. Cantistr is in favor of changing the

rules of the House so as to expedite business

of excitement throughout next week.

erntic votes.

the price of hog products.

American philanthropists who have pass

which comes from death beds.

not these plous brethren sacrifice som

in so good a cause?

we correctly remember the events of

vice commissioner, because he

ually and forever dispelled.

too highly commended.

can lines.

year with greater reasons for hopefulne

studies, or five of the more elementar

Kansas.

mind.

Mr. Arthur Gilman, secretary of the "So

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

Daily (except Sunday) and Weekly, BY THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY,

WASHINGTON, D. C. THE DAILY is served to subscribers by carrier for Ey mail, postage prepaid, one year..... Consular Edition (free of post-2.00

Payable invariably in advance,
Baturday's Edition, by carriers and by mail,
11.50 per year, in advance. THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the capital, are a surfaced by the state of the state of

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY. E. W. FOX, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21. Amusements: NATIONAL—"The Shadows of a Great City." ALBAYOU'S-The Hanlons in "Pantasula. HERROD'S-"The Stranglers of Paris."
DIME MUSEUM-"Jesse James."

Conique—Varieties. Washington Hink—Ninth and R. L avenue E ST. RISE-Finest skating surface in the city

ADVERTISING DIRECTORY. Alphabetical List of the Principal Ad vertisers Appearing in This Issue of

the "Republican." ATTOUNEYS. ARTISTS Associated Artists... AWNING MAKERS. Barton, R. C. M., THOREERS. BOOTS AND SHOES. DOOKS AND STATIONERY. BOOK AND JOB PRINTING. Darby, Rufus H ..... CALIGRAPH AND TYPE-WRITERS.

Remington Type-Writer. COAL AND COKE. CARPETS CLOTHIERS. Barnetty & Co. eman Dros. Iden Eagle Clothing Co..... 

Cultuly & Co...

Ivard & Lothrop. EDUCATIONAL erlitz School of Languages...

FANCY AND MILLINERY GOODS FURNISHING GOODS. FURNITURE Grogan, Peter .. HOTELS.

ahmore Arms.....INSURANCE Angle-American Insurance Co. Farmers and Mechanics Insur-LIVERY STABLES.

LOTTERIES. Original Little Havar Louisiana Lottery Co PIANOS. John F. Ellis & Co W. G. Metrerott & Co.... Edward F. Droop..... Knabe & Co.

en & Staymar PLUMBING S. S. Shedd .... REAL ESTATE. Fitch, Fox & Brown...... Fardon, A. P. UNDERTAKERS Boteler, E. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS Carstairs, McCall & Co... Tharp, Jam

The opening of the approaching session of Copgress is not likely to furnish much n the way of an exciting contest over the House offices. To all appearances, their distribution is a cut and dried affair, only the doorkeepership promising to afford the semblance of a struggle. And if indications are to be trusted a semblance is all there will be of it, even in the case of the doorkcepership, since Capt. Donelson, of Tennessee, is in the opinion of shrewd observers already as good as elected. How ever, in his case it may be said that it would be a fit thing for a Democratic House to thus distinguish a relative of Andrew Jackson and one who is also a competent, cour-

teous gentleman.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, by the execution of Riel, has arrayed against his government a potent element existing in Canada. It is the French population. And what is the influence of that people? Simply this: The re mark is old, that the French there resident are more French than the inhabitants of France. Yet a material difference will be found between them and the French at home. These in America are among the most prelific races in the world. The Caandian French, at the conquest, a century and a quarter ago, numbered about 70,000, new they number 1,300,000, without an Important addition from immigration. It nearly one-third the population of th Dominion. And this multitude is continually increasing. It tills up its old limits in the province of Quebee; it crowds the flows into New Brunswick and Ontario, It still lives the rough life of the early colonfets, is thoroughly Catholic, is independent of modern ideas and impenetrable by them. What cares this concourse for the revolution? Nothing. Or if anything, simply as a thing to hate, hate with all its

Mrs. Cyntis W. Fini.D. referring to the struction of his Andre monument, says that for three-quarters of a century a monu ment to Thomas Paine has been standing undisturbed mar New Rochelle, Mr. Field speaks of this monument as "an off ones to every decent man that passes it." What ever else may be said of Paine, no oue can truthfully say that he was not a patriot. As such he was esteemed by many of the patrictle men who were conspicuous in our early history. Andre necepted the service faspy, with all the cisks involved. His motives may have been upright, but when he entered the American lines to confer capt the United States, amount to \$480,-

with a traitor on the surrender of West Point be knew that, if captured and cor icted, the laws of war would demand his execution. His name is indissolubly assoclated with the most detested name in the history of the United States. It is not strange that a monument erected to his memory, especially in the locality selected by Mr. Field, should be violently handled. There is no question that Washington did just what duty required in the case of that unfortunate British officer. To erect a monument to him seems like a reproach upon the name and fame of the father of

his country.

Changes of Half a Century. Mr. William Hunter's temporary absence from his post as second assistant secretary of state, by reason of ill health, has elicited many newspaper comments on the very exceptional length of his term of services coupled with carnest tributes to the worth of the venerable official.

In older countries and under monarchical systems of government long terms of continuous service in the same department are not so unusual as to excite surprise or call for remarks. But in such countries changes in habits and modes of life are infrequent. The son follows the occupation of his father; his home was the abode of his remote ancesters. Villages and hamlets appear to have been finished centuries ago, and one feels the general prevalence of an air of ponderous conservatism-a slient but effective protest against change. "Tis as the general pulse of life stood still and ature made a pause.

But in this changeful new world of ours. this land where instability is the rule; where the condition of one generation gives no hint as to what the next may be r do: where the son of the laborer is as likely to attain the highest honors as the heir of a millionaire: where the rich man of to-day is the pauper of to-morrow; where the home is disassociated with the idea of stability: where one changes his occupation as readily as his coat; where the spoils system in politics has generally obtained, and places have been given as rewards for party services not always honest; in this republic where change follows change with a whirl that bewilders our European visitors, it is strange that we find in November, 1855, an honored official serving his country in the same department which he entered iff. May, 1829-fifty-six and a half years ago!

The young and middle-aged cannot appreciate the changes that have been wrought in the United States since that May morning on which William Hunter entered upon his official career. The record of what he has seen and heard of public men and public events would make a series of volumes more interesting than any romance and as valuable as the works of our greatest authors. In this connection it may not be importinent to suggest that, as we are coming upon a time when there is likely to be something like stability in the tenure of departmental positions, it would be well for the younger clerks to keep daily journals of what franspires around them, so that the generations which follow them may have more abundant and reliable information of their recent past than we

have of ours. In May, 1820, President Andrew Jackcon's first term had just begun. It was an era of intense political feeling and there were giants in those days who waged political warfare in no bovish way. The attempt at nullification by South Carolina and the war on the National Bank are but fading traditions in the minds of the present generation, yet they stirred the hearts of our fathers to their profoundest depths, Among the distinguished men then in publie life were Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Ben ton, and John Onliney Adams with many others whose names fill large space in our

political history.

The population of the United States was then only about 12,000,000. Mr. Hunter has witnessed its almost quintuplication. Then, and for years thereafter, Ohio was so far west that New England emigrants starting for that land of promise bade a final good-by to the friends and scenes of home. Great cities are standing to-day where the Indians were hunting buffalo at that time. States have grown up where then were only prairies and forests. The war with Mexico, the discovery of gold in California, the war of the rebellion, emancipation, on franchisement—these are a part, only of the great events of our national history that save passed under the eye of this faithful servant of the republic.

The last of the men who were at the front when young Hunter fell in near the rear has passed off the stage. Of the sixteen Presidents whom he has known, only three survive. Of those who held that office prior to 1877 not one remains, and of the four who have since filled that station one is missing. One after another nearly all the great men of aute-bellum times and those who were most conspicuous during the era of our great civil strife have joined innumerable caravan that moves toward the realm where each shall take is chamber in the silent halls of death."

Not a steamship had ever plowed the cean, not a locomotive had ever drawn a train, lightning had not been harnessed, gas nad not superseded oil and candles-no one of the great discoveries that have made this age "the age of invention"—was known in 1829. The country as it is, with its measureless wealth, with its magnificent de velopment, its marvelous progress in manuactures, commerce, science, art, literature and all else that denotes the upward climb ing of the mind may be said to have been created since the official life of Secretary William Hunter began.

Is it possible that the same rate of adcancement can be maintained for the next fifty-six years? Will the youth of to-day, grown gray in 1941, recall the superseded telegraph, electric light, steamship, and railroad of 1885 as we now recall the mail each, the whale oil lamp or tallow dip, and the slow-sailing vessels of 1829? Will the ountry grow in wealth and refinement, in science and art, in the amplitude of its edu ational appliances in the near future as it has grown in the recent past? Will the ress maintain its rate of progress? Is i ot quite as likely that we are now on the rest of a wave-that our successors will be n the depression between the wave just ying out and the one that is to follow it

Trade of the Three Americas.

Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister to he United States, made some interesting nd suggestive remarks on therelations of trade between countries in his address at the opening of the North, South, and Central American Exhibition at New Or leans. Among other things, equally true and kindly, he said : It seems that the nations occupying this co-

inent are intended by Providence to mais each other in their common development, and o that end it is indispensable that they should now each other better, and that closer com acreial relations than heretofore should exist This is the feeling that is almost univer-sal throughout the United States, and we suppose it is somewhat prevalent in other countries on this continent. But the trade tatisties do not show that the natural relations of trade exist between the nations of the three Americas. Mr. Romero says: "The total import trade of the American nations, excepting the United amounts to \$475,000,000," and of this this cuntry supplies only 16 per cent. The

total exports of the American nations, ex-

000,000, of which the United States take 5 per cent. Of the Mexican commerce, which amounts to \$92,000,000, our share is

about 25 per cent. We know of no figures which ought to be studied by American statesmen more attentively than those cited by Mr. Romero.

Mr. Hewitt on Free Ships. The postoffice appropriation bill of the second session of the forty-eighth Congress says: "The Postmaster General is authorized to contract," &c., for the expenditure of four hundred thousand dollars to American steamships for carrying the foreign mails. It has long since been settled by the courts that when the word "author ized" is used in the above connection it is a direction to the executive officer to do the act he is "authorized" to do.

This construction made it as much the duty of the Postmaster General to expend the four andred thousand dollars "authorized" for earrying the mail in steamships as it was to expend the fourteen million and ten thousand dollars provided in the same law for transporting the mails on railways. Why has he obeyed the law in the one case and falled to obey it in the other?

Possibly the speech made by Mr. Abram S. Hewitt in New York last week on th subject of rebuilding the American mer chant marine may account for the course of Mr. Vilas. The debates in the last Congress and In several previous Congresses show that it is the opinion of those who favor the policy of giving to American shipbuilders and shipowners proper government sid have contended that "subsidies" to American vessels is one of the ways by which our merchant navy could be re-established. It is also an established fact, is shown by the debates in Congress, that the representative men of the Democratic party are divided on this question, some favoring the policy and others opposing it. Among these latter is Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York city, and it may be that Mr. Vilas is so strongly attached to that wing of his party that he has failed to comply with the plain letter of

a law rather than lend any ald toward rebuilding the American merchant marine. Mr. Hewitt favors "free ships," that i he wants Americans not to build, but to buy ships, and, speaking last week, said some things that, for his reputation's sake, had better been left unsaid. Here is a portion of his speech, as reported in the New

York Sun : It has been said here that the shipping in ests are entitled to the same protecti he tariff gives to other interests. But it has ot been seen that the shipping interests have seen better protected than any other, for by he navigation laws they have had a perfecnopoly of the coastwise trade, within which Il protective laws most operate. For the irrisdiction of this country does not cover the cean, on which trade must be free. But withn the jurisdiction of this country the shipping cats have had the benefit of an abs nonopoly, and yet we are told that they are thout to perish! Here, at least, protection has falled to protect.

The shipping interests are, therefore, the est protected of any in this country. But they have been loaded down with exactions which have never ceased trying to remove. We e done so at last. Everything has bee for this interest which law can do, excep pay bountles. Ships are not now taxed in state, nor by the United States. But now bountles are proposed. If they are given, as shipowners are to receive them especially, they just come from the pockets of other people im not a shipowner. If I were I should be shamed to receive such bounty, and ashamed of the men who offered it to me.

Two things have driven our ships from the sens. First, we cannot build them so cheaply as other nations can, and, second, we cannot sail them so cheaply as other nations can. The man who can do a thing for you more cheaply than you can is a beneficior, not an enemy. There is no more merit in floating the flar of he United States on the high seas than the in hoisting it on the steeple of Trinity Church The bounties paid by France and Germany to foster their shipping interests have not taken from England's maritime power, which stills owns 41 per cent. of the tounage of the world. The reason why England still leads all her competitors is because she has increased the efficiency of her ships. Two million tons now are as efficient as eight millions were twenty ive years ago. Low freights benefit the con sumer, and progress consists in the cheapen-ing of commodities. The people whom I rep-resent would welcome the day when everything they desire could be had for nothing nd the pearer we get to that day the more civilization advancing toward the millennium, and so far as prices are below those of 1860, which you all consider the halcyon days of American shipping, so far have we advanced

he general welfare of the people Here are several assertions, the first being hat American ships are "protected" cause they have a monopoly of the coasting trade. We give Mr. Hewitt the credit of knowing more than this assertion indicate All nations have the same rule, and that facprecludes the idea that this is a "prote tion" to American ship builders or owners Besides it is not our home trade, but the foreign trade which is making so fearful drain upon the resources of the country is the way of freights paid to foreign ship

There has been paid, since the close of the war of the rebellion, to foreign shipowners as freight upon the exports and im ports of the country and for carrying passengers a sum greater in amount the the entire national debt, and this drain cou tinues, taking from the country annuall over one hundred and fifty millions of dol If the money thus paid out to foreigners had been paid to American shipowners, they and the builders who fur nished them the ships for this traffic would have expended over two thousand million dollars to American laborers, and every man, woman, and child in the counwould have been more or less benefited while the country would have been richer

Mr. Howitt says shipowners should "be ashamed" to receive bounties, and in the same sentence says he is an iron maker. Mr. Hewitt asks from Congress the "bounty" of being allowed to put the slave labor of Africa, Spain, and other countries in competition with free American labor engaged in delivering from ore from "the bowels of the earth," that he may make a greater profit upon pig iron, and yet he is

But this bounty or subsidy, call it what you will, would inure, as we have shown above, to the benefit of every one. Nor is it abounty or a subsidy. It is simply fair

pay for work proformed. We pay our railways from fifty to about one thousand dollars per mile for carrying the mails. Why refuse to pay steamship

Mr. Hewitt says the bountles paid by France and Germany have not enabled them to compete with England. He seems to forget that England has paid to its steamship owners two hundred and thirtysix million dollars as bounties, and this has placed that country so far ahead of these son-shipbuilding nations that the few millions they have expended has not yet had the power to overcome. But our country is differently situated. We have advantages even over England for shipbuilding as has teen demonstrated in the past when American shipbuilding was encouraged by the government, and would be again, could the narrow-minded statesmen such encouragement be retired to the

shades of private life. Mr. Hewitt does not seem to have a high appreciation of the American flag from the

r he casts upon it. But the most remarkable part of this

He is right in saving that this proposition speech is that part in which Mr. Hewitt s not an attack on Mr. Randall. says that the people of the great city of New York, which he in part represents, would be a fact that, in advocating the change ome of Mr. Carlisle's friends deem glad to return to the condition of the cave pedient to speak very unkindly of the dislwellers, who obtained all they desired for tinguished Pennsylvanian. nothing. We hardly believe this to be true as to the people of New York, nor can it

THE charges that are being rehashe about Senator-elect Mitchell, of Oregon, are old straw that was thrushed years ago Mr. Mitchell's life, as a whote, will bear clety for the Collegiate Instruction of Wo-men by Professors and other Instructors of inspection. Few are so fortunate as to have no mistakes. The brave and true man is he who patiently lives down a re proach, striving by the high schievem of mature life to offset the errors of an earlier period. Harsh assaults on the char college year 1884-'85. The society is, of course, located at Cambridge. It is duly acter of Mr. Mitchell are not justified by his record. Changing his name was an act of folly, but it was no crime, nor was I

IT seems that Lieut, Greely's Arctic les ture in Edinburgh warmed up the Earl of Rosebery so that he gave utterance to many kind expressions. Among other things his lordship remarked that "the existing communion of feeling between Great Britain and the United States renders a war between those countries impossible." trust there will never be a rupture of friendship between the two countries, but "communion of feeling" is no guarantee of perpetual peace. The most intimate friends fall out. Family fights are not unfrequent.

It is rumored that the President's mes tage will not occupy more than four average ewspaper columns, Prolixity has been the great fault of many Presidents in making their annual communication to Congress and the country. A change from eight to four columns will be a long step in the right direction. There are many topics requiring only the briefest generalization. spin them out makes the people weary.

BELTEVERS in the doctrine of sanctificatton will be encouraged by the stupendous fact that free trade editors have so effectually wrestled with the carnal elements of poor human nature as to be able to speak a good word for a protectionis when he gets into office by the aid of Mr. Randall. The year of jubilee is come-the millennium is just behind and pushing right along.

REPUBLICANS, like their Democratic fel low-citizens, are invited to give thanks on Thursday next. They will find one cause of thankfulness in the fact that every day of Democratic administration vir the wisdom of Republican rule.

In such off years as this the free trude Democratic editor lets himself loose in a frantic way to get his revenge for being compelled to write articles with a protection squint in the hot days of national cam paigus Mr. Panners, and his associates await

the elections in strong confidence. work of the great leader during the last four months has no parallel in the political history of any country. FREE TRADE is the doctrine that Demo

and which they stow away in cellar or garret when big campaigns come on. A cross approximation to unmitigated cussedness" is the only assignable reason the double murder which occurred in East

erats fight for when elections are far off,

Vashington yesterday. Brenkfast Table Letter to the President. Mr. PRESIDENT : The capital city of the nation is being rapidly filled with the senators of the states, representatives of the people, and

of the industries and enterprises of the country. What will the President, in his message to Congress, recommend, is the inquiry of every thoughtful person who studies political and economic questions, not only here but

broughout the broad land. Will the advocates of private or public incrosts sway the mind of the President from a ust poise, will be the anxious question, until the message shall be transmitted with the speed of the lightning, and read at the firerounding, capturing, and presenting to its readers a fully developed statu quo ante of ides of more than ten million voters of the re

> The fact that it is a constitutional require aent assures you a respectful hearing by the men of all parties, and adds digalty and weight to your utterances. The clamor for change of officials will be so great that you will often make changes to please your party, when, under like circumstances, a busines firm or corporation would refuse to do so, as they would prove detrimental to a prompt and correct discharge of affairs. The inexperience and incapacity of a new official now and then is but a small matter compared with the deleterious effects of a wrong policy for the nation established by law.

Consider for one moment the great pressur that is brought upon you by the men of all political parties engaged in the banking business asking you to recommend Congress to suspend the further coinage of the silver dollar, a piece of money that our fathers created, and no one will have the effrontery to say that they did a dishonest act. Consider, further, that when a law was enacted forbidding the further coinage of these dollars-enacted in such a skillful manner that the oldest members of Congress voted for it without knowing what they did; consider, again, that when the masses of the people became informed of its effect the public indignation was so great, these members of Congress, to avoid the just anger of the people, publicly acknowledged their ignorance, in the House of Representa tives, rather than live under the stigma of having practiced a fraud, and made haste, by more than a two-thirds vote in both Houses, over the veto of the President, to removetize this coin.

away in disposing of much of his wealth during his active life for educational and It may well be asked, whence the source o other benevolent purposes. This is gener-osity of a much higher type than that such a demand? This is a silver-producing country. Demonetization would reduce the price of silver, as an illustration, say 25 per cent. The price of cotton and wheat would ectors who served under President Arthur make the same decline, because the price obonly four remain in office. This shows a tained for the surplus fixes the value of the rate of mortality that would have made Andrew Jackson's head swim. We hope whole crop, and the price of the surplus, sold that each of the eighty-one victims keeps a in foreign markets, would be reduced by the copy of that Christmas letter pasted in his competition of the wheat and cotton raised in the Orient, purchased by silver, which the British bankers and merchants have obtained at a discount of 25 per cent, from the miners of lope will perhaps to hailed by some of our the United States, because the suspension of its ocratic contemporaries—the New York

coinage decreases the demand. Is it not clear, therefore, that the merchant cankers of Great Britain have organized the raid upon silver-producing countries for the purpose of cheapening the cost of our great staples of production? In other words, the less the price of silver the less the cost of is not serious enough to materially advance wheat and cotton raised in the Orient for British consumption. This fixes the price of our surplus of similar quality in foreign mar

> The purchasing power, the debt-paying civil service board, which you have just appointed, can take a slate and pencil and demonstrate it, if they are competent to fill the poition to which you have assigned them.

Mr. President: If you recommend Congress to suspend the coinage of the silver dollar, and

If the recommendation should be adopted, its practical result would be what the gold-standard theorists desire, the abandonment of the silver dollar. Its coinage once suspended in the United States, they would never permit an egreement between commercial nations for the

cinage of silver dollars. Mr. President: This silver question, out rest, is bigger and harder to handle than a first-class evelope. We have now, by discussion and concession, a coin and paper money, the best on earth, and it is not probable, even If possible, for Democratic statesmen to improve it. Better, at first, give them something easy, and let the people have, as now, a stable Mr. President: This country is determine

o have such a currency and a fixed policy for the protection of American labor and Ameri can capital invested in American industries. Every free trader in this country, with whom that question had a paramount voted for you for President. New York congressmen, notably, Mr. Dorsheimer, the gontleman whom you appointed United States district attorney for the southern district of New York, convinced Carlisle, Mor-We rison and company that you were in favor of tariff for revenue only. A schedule of customs dues, adjusted on that basis, might increase for a time the revenues of the government. It would, however, reduce the varieties of American manufactures, concentrate labor into fewer lines of employment, and, increasing empetition, thereby reduce the price of labor and the value of the product. Such a policy would, of course, make capital imid, destroy enterprises, and create ar mies of tramps, who would be governed only by the law of necessity. A reign of terror would be inaugurated in the rural districts, which no patriotic citizen should heritate to prevent by every effort in his power. Notwithstanding this two-thirds of your party will urge you to recommend to Congress such changes in the schedule of the tariff as will give revenue only.

This polley enforced, would do for our land what your Postmaster General has done for the cean-surrender it to the commercial supremney of Great Britain.

That God may help you write a message in he interests of the men and women of Ameren, is the prayer of

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

## SERVIA AND BULGARIA

While the eyes of the European nations are rned with apprehensive concern upon the ruggle now in bloody progress between Servia and Bulgaria, it is not possible that the news-loving American could feel aught but the live-liest interest in warlike operations that may soon set the great powers by the ears.

As powers the Servians and Bulgarians do not ow amount to much, and yet time was when our Servia and Buigaria were of commanding mportance. It speaks well for the patriotic vitality of both nationalities that, throughout urles of subjection to Turkish oppres sion and mirrole, neither has lost eight of the traditions of a glorious past, and their present warmre is really the outgrowth of a jealous and long-cherished purpose on the part of both peoples to grasp for their snotent boundaries at the first opportunity. To the man who likes to keep track of the aspirations of his follow men there is nothing more interesting among modern tendencies than the earnest determi-nation of the nationalities so long held subject by the Turks in Europe to strike out boldly for territories that were theirs before the name of the Ottoman was known among men, and it is not easy to avoid sympathizing with these aspirations of the Greeks, the Servians, and the Bulgarians

Under the Roman empire the territory now called Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria was known as Illyricum, Bulgaria covering also a part of the ancient province of Maxia. The Bulgarians made their appearance as daugerous and formidable enemies of the Byzantine empire about A. D. 550, and made their first perms nent lodgment south of the Danube 110 years later. They extended their power greatly, and at one time in their history hold Servia in subjection, and were paid tribute by the Greek emperors. When the cruel but able Basilius gained possession of the throne of the eastern gained pomession of the throne of the eastern empire, however, he began a resentless war are against the Bulgarians that lasted to twenty-two years, and ended A. D. 1019 in their

complete subjection. As a specimen of Basil's method of conducting war-fare it is worth noting that, having captured 15,000 Bulgarian prisoners in one of his victories, he commanded the eyesof ninety-nine out of each one hundred to be put out; each hundredth man was considerately left one eye, so that he might be able to help guide his wretched countrymen to their homes. A cenrecessful revolt, and established the Bulgaro Wallachian kingdom, which, in its most glo-rious days, reached from the Danube to the Agean sea, and comprehended Macedonia, Thessaly, and most of Thrace within its limits. The Turkish conqueror, Amurath, brough them under his power after the battle of Kossova had resulted in carnage so dreadful as to cause it to linger a tradition of wos to this day in Servia and Bulgaria alike.

When the great emperor and warrior Heraof the disasters that had almost destroyed it after Justinian's death, he invited a hardy, warlike Slavonic tribe, the Serbs, to settle in the region now called Servia and made then a shield against further incursions of the fierce and dreaded Avavs. They remained vassal of the Byzantine empire from A. D. 641 until A D. 1043, when Stephen Bogislas became the first independent Servian ruler. And there-after until overrun by the Turks, Servia was an independent nation of strength and im-portance. The culminating period of Servian randeur was in the reign of their great king and died in the latter year, when about to set out for the capture of Constantinople He was, beyond doubt, a great warrior, and for his times a man of broad and en-lightened views. Had he been spared to supplant the weakings who filled the throne of Constantine with his own vigorous and hardy race the course of modern history must have been greatly changed. Those who came after him did not prosecute his vians had to fight the Turks in their own land instead of under the walls of Constantinople

But they made a gallant defense, and were not finally subjugated until Solyman the Maguin-cent took Belgrade in 1521. The Serb and the Bulgar alike have a common beritage from the past in the history o periods when their nations were free, powerful and feared. They have their national tradi tions of great kings, warriors, and legislators, and of mighty wars successfully waged. No length or amount of Turkish oppression has sufficed to efface these traditions from their broads. The Serb has been free from Turkish control longer than the Bulgarian, but there is no difference in the hope and purpose which each cherishes of ultimately regaining supreme control of the territories under their away a the time of their greatest national glory. Un luckily for their peace, and the peace of Europe, their traditions, claims, and dealgns overlap and cover territory that each in time

has swayed, and hence it is that almost on the

birthday of their new independence the dread arbitrament of shot and steel has been recorted to. The nationalities so long dormant, and to all appearances effaced, under centuries of subjetion to Turkish domination, are, since their revival, all pervaded by an intense purpose to re-gain all that was over theirs. No Greek lives, hardly, who does not dream of a inture Greece that will comprehend not only the Greece of the classic days of Pericles, but the greate Greece of Alexander's day as well. It is be-cause of this vigilant determination, founded The purchasing power, the debt-paying power, of the wheat and cotton crop of this country, and silver bullion, would be reduced fully one hundred millions of dollars, and the civil service board, which you have just apdoing eager to do battle for what they jeatously ider their predestined share of the "sick man's" estate. And back of it all, of course, lies the formidable purpose of the great powers to eventually devour, not only what the small powers are battling for, but the small powers as

Society Notes

Mrs. Justice Miller will resume her re

rom here all the week. Mrs. Judge Shel-abarger and Mrs. Judge Wilson chaperone

Henry Willard on Tuesday.

Mrs. Garfield denies that she is writing a

lography of her late husband.

Mrs. W. F. Vilas visited Baltimore on

ends here. Col. and Mrs. Daniel Lamont were enter

tained at dinner by Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Wilson on Thursday evening.

Mr. Keyes, of Albany, is visiting Mrs.

Hon. and Mrs. William S. Holman and Miss Holman, of Indiana, are at the Ham-

Mrs. Bostick has organized the West End

Mrs. Bostlek has organized the West End German Club for the season. The members will live up to the salutary schlevements of the club's past records. Mrs. J. Russell Selfridge, of the Portland, is in New York city for a few days. A bunch of dry oak leaves with the win-ter brown on them make an artistic decora-tion for an onen grate or fire place.

ter brown on them make an artistal tion for an open grate or fire place.

Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Morgan and the Misses Morgan, of New York city, are occupying their elegant new residence, lately Senator Don Cameron's house, on Scott

Mrs. A. A. Hayes, who is again establis

People are drifting back to the capital quite rapidly, and in another fortnight the araphernalia of social life will have be The anxious inquiries come systematized. of timed bads and of accomplished believe as well, to say nothing of the matrons who enjoy the Washington season most of all, as to whether it is to be a gay winter or no THE NEW NATIONAL THEATER. have been answered by an overwhelming majority in the affirmative. Following all traditions it could not fail of being festive, and, besides, the indications, personal and commercial, give assurances of prosperity and consequent rejoteing. Besides usual official receptions, dinners of state, and endless cozy breakfasts—the latter form of entertainment is likely to be a favorito mode under the title of dejeuner de le fourchette—we are promised "literary mornings" and "poetic afternoons," and "dramatic evenings," with luncheous, teas, and dances scattered bilthesomely between. Over and above all these matters that are being calmly foreordained are those enjoyable events that are the inspiration of a minute. Once started in a gay set, the music will be continued until enough balls have been given to satisfy half a dozen ordinary communities. Here the season must be extraordinary to satisfy the senses of people who expect to be half killed, at least, with the saturnalia.

The weather continues to be perfect in its autummal way. Miss Cleveland has returned to the white house, looking fully refreshed and strong for the social duites she so gracefully and acceptably performs. Miss Cleveland is suffering from a severe cold, a disability that persists in attacking those who stay away or go away and return here at this season. Miss Cleveland as wither the result is suffering from a severe cold, a disability that persists in attacking those who stay away or go away and return here at this season. Miss Cleveland as usual official receptions, dinners of state,

Smashing Methuselah's Record. [Washington Evening Star.]

cold, a disability that persists in attacking those who stay away or go away and return here at this season. Miss Cleveland saw friends who called early in the week, but has been compelled to deny herself on Thursday and Friday. Mrs. Hoyt will remain a few weeks longer.

After the Thanksgiving reunions and dinners are over and before the Christmas preparations commence many houses will VOICE OF THE WEEKLY PRESS Evidences of southern and northern recnciliation are becoming more and more numerous. The Memphis Appeal in a late sene said :

issue said:
The south needs the north, but no more than the north needs the south. We need each other. The verdet of the war was that the union was indissoluble—that we were destined to live together—and the southern people would not change that verdies if they could. meet and resume pleasant friendship be-fore the crush and high tide of the regular season is on. These ante seasion, recopitons are quite informal, that is to say, no re-freshments are offered.

Mrs. Justice Field was at home to callers at 21 First street, Capitol Hill, on Monday afternoon.

ceptions at her residence on Highland Piace early in December.

Mrs. Richard C. Drum, wife of the adjustent general, gave a breakfast to Mrs. Encott and Miss Endicott on Monday.

Theater parties to Baltimore to hear Edwin Booth in "Hamlet" have been numerous from here all the week. When Congress meets there should be no delay in getting the appropriation bill before that body for a new Potomac bridge. Those interested in toils of the old bridge at Georgetown may think it in their interest to again try tactics that will deprive longer the people of this section of Virginia from reaping the benefits of free travel to the capital of the nation. Let our people now unite, and when Congress assembles be able to push the matter of a free bridge to an early and successful issue.—[Virginia Register, Falls Church, Va.] a large party of young people to the Mon-umental city this afternoon.

Mrs. Horace Helyar was one of a large and gay party that were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett at Uplands, their charming place near Baltimes. charming place near Baltimore, last week. The ladies of the Garfield Hospital Asso-ciation will meet\_at the residence of Mrs.

The question how the Democratic victory will affect the administration is receiving much more attention than how the victory was brought about. The most of the politicians declare, without stopping to think, the "appointments will be made fasternow." They argue that Mr. Cleveland will be convinced that the Democratic party can succeed without the Mugwumps, and that he will turn from his previous policy and follow the bent of his party.—[Holt County (Mo.) Sentinel.]

The effect of the defeat in New York upon Republicans generally will be to close up the ranks, and especially in that state, where they must see by this time that they cannot succeed as long as the party divident o local factions. When we present a cannot succeed as long as the party divides-into local factions. When we present a firm and undivided front to the enemy the fight may be a hard one, but it cannot bey long one, for the capacity of the Democratic party to blunder is limitless—it only re-quires rope enough to hang itself.—[The North State, Greensboro, N. C.]

Mrs, A. A. Hayes, who is again established at her well appointed home, 1717 Rhode Island avenue, will resume her Tharsday afternoons at home after 3:30, in December.

Miss Fan-Fau Devens, of Brattleboro', Vt., consin to ex-Attorney General Devens, and niece of Mrs. A. A. Hayes, is in the city, the guest of her aunt, for a few weeks.

Mrs. James Hoy gave a pretty luncheon to a number of ladies on Friday in honor of Miss Fan-Fan Devens.

Mr. Justice Gray has taken up his residence for the season at 1721 Rhode Island avenue.

dence for the season at 1721 Rhode Island avenue.

Miss Fanny B. Lockwood, whose studio is at 1007 6 street, is the guest of Mrs. Saunders of F street. Miss Lockwood is the author of the character sketches in black and white, called "One Fourth of Washington," that sold so well during inauguration week.

The lady managers of the Woman's Exchange, on H street, will give a tea at the exchange rooms on Wednesday, Dec. 9, Some of our most prominent society people have the direction of the exchange, and a number of the most charming belies have consented to assist on this occasion. There consented to assist on this occasion. There is a delightful exhibit of fanoy articles suitable for holiday presents now at the rooms. This charity has always enjoyed a superb patronage, and the tea deserves to be fully attended. The Russian minnister, Mr. Charles de

The Russian minnister, Mr. Charles de Struve, sailed on Wednesday for Europe. It is hoped he will be accompanied by Mme. de Strave on his return from St. Petersberg.
Mr. John E. Mason, commonwealth attorney for King George county, will be married to Miss Kate Kearney Henry, daughter of the late Capt. Henry, of F street, on Friday, at St. John's Church.
Mr. George W. Woelper, of New Orleans, will be married to Miss Marie Antoinette Fracker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Fracker, at the family residence on Iowa Circle, on Wednesday evening.
Hon. John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, and family are in the city.

and family are in the city.

Hon. and Mrs. Charles I. Mitchell, of Connecticut, have returned to the city and are stopping at their residence on Dupont Mrs. Gen. Myer and the Misses Meyer, of

I street, have returned to the city from their place on Luke Krie. Mr. and Mrs. Richard McAllister, jr., spent Thursday and Friday in New York The bell-boys and elevator boys at the

Portland on Wednesday evening wore wed-ding favors of boutonniers of white roses, on the occasion of the Buchanan-Myers

wedding.

The handsome house of Mr. S. S. Shedd in Woodleigh lane, at the head of Nineteenth street, is receiving its finishing touches, and will be ready for occupancy soon. Mr. W. Bruce Gray, the architect, has achieved in this house one of his most remarkable artistic auccesses.

has achieved in this house one of his most remarkable artistic auccesses.

Apartments at the Portland have been taken for the season by Hon, and Mrs. C. G. Symmer and family, of Colorado; Gen, and Mrs. Veile, of New York; Senator and Mrs. Mandersen, of Nebraska; Hon, and Mrs. Lewis Beach, of Cornwall, N. Y.; Hon, S. C. Lyman, Hon, and Mrs. Sereno E. Payne, Auburn, N. Y.; Hon, and Mrs. D. B. Henderson, Dubuque, Iowa, and Hon, Mr. Sowden, of Pennsylvania.

The marriage of Miss Mary Lee Ridgely, as wealthy citizen of Springfield, Hl., and W. A. Vincent, exchief justice of New Mexico, was a notable event in Springfield society. The coremony was performed by the Roy. S. H. Gurten at St. John's Episcopal Church. The large suddiction was crowded S. H. Gurten at St. John's Episcopal Church. The large sudiforium was crowded with the invited guests. The attendants were the Misses Carrie Cullom, Lulu Black, Eloise Griffith, Kate Hay, and Jessie Smith, of Springleld; Mary Lee Ridgely, of St. Louis, and Jessie Gillette, of Elikhart; Mereirs, George Wood, of Louisville, Ky.; T. C. Kimber, Harry Bunn, George Bates,

Frank E. Tracy, Stewart Brown, and Frank Ridgely. The reception at the Ridgely residence, lasting till near miduight, was very largely attended. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent left the same night for Washington, arriving here Thursday morning. Returning from here in about ten days, the honeymoon will be chiefly spent in a tour of Mexico.

## AMUSEMENTS.

ALBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA HOUSE ALBAUGH'S GRAND OFFIRA ROUSE.
Hoyt's best and brightert piece of the kind,
"A Bunch of Keys," comes at Albaugh's nextweek. It has been presented here before, and was
not only a financial success, but met with great
favor. There is little on which to build a play,
but it abounds in what pieces an andlence meafrumy scenes, absurd situations, and comical
lablenux. It keeps the house in constant
laughter and dismisses its patrons in excellent
humer.

MERROG'S OPERA HOUSE.

Next week will be Shakespearean, Miss Louise Pemeroy in the leading pasts, as Herrog's. On Monday and Thursday, "Hambet," Monday rantines and Thursday, "Hambet," Monday rantines and Tucsday evening. Rosslind in "As You Like it." Wednesday vening and Friday mathree, 'Vida in "Tweitin Night." Wednesday and Saturday matiness and on Friday and Saturday ovenings, "Kiss Lypne," These various plays she has presented round the world, and from all quarters comes liberal praise.

THE NEW NATIONAL THEATER. HERROG'S OPERA HOUSE.

comes liberal praise.

"THE NEW NATIONAL THEATER.

"The Wages of Sin' is the best play of Saxon origin produced in this country in twenty years," says "Nym Crinkle," and it must be accepted as a fact as far as Washington is concerned, for certainly no play last season received a warmer reception or left a batter impression, White there are strong dramatic scenes, the drama is sufficiently full of comady to make the sides such with laughter. As hefore, the proprietors, Messre, Marbury & Overton, play the leading mate parts, and in the main the cast is the same, the most important change being that of the leading lady, Miss Eleanor Carey, who assuizes the part of the unfortunate Ruth Hope, Miss Carey is well known in this city, and is one of the strongest actresses in the country, Matiners will begiven on Saturday and Thanksgiving Day.

"Ross Michel," a very interesting drama, will be presented here next week by the bost company that has ever appeared at this house. Another company will arrive during the same week, forming a grand and unprecedented combination.

[Washington Evening Star.]

M. de Lesseps celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday. He was as frisky as ever, and predicted that he would have a sail on the Panama canal before he died. If that is what he is waiting for no wonder he shows signs of protracted life. If de Lesseps lives till he navigates his Panama canal old Methuselah's record will be broken into little pieces.

preparations commence many houses will be thrown open, as usual, that friends may

ple would not change that verdiet if they could.
We believe the north halls such expressions with gladness. Both sections believe in everlasting union, because they need each other. The relationship, is too strong to be dissolved. Let the future be unlike the past has been—and know no north, no south in contradistinction.—(West Fork (Ark.) Republican.) When Congress meets there should be no

The question how the Democratic victors

The elections are over. Let us forget them, and get down to profitable employ-ment. It is of no use now to quarrel or mourn over the result. The best thing now incura over the result. The best thing how is to recognize our neighbors as our friends, honorable alike, no matter what may be their political sentiments. The day is past when one can be ostracked in Rockingham for the political name he bears. Let us all be true Virginians and whole-hearted Americans—united in the common bonds of autional notificities. (The W. Vs. Peccenter) onal patriotism.-[The (W. Va.) Peo

To be consistent the Democratic party, after To be consistent the Democratic party, after prating of "reform" so long, abould be the most carnest advocates of this reform, but the jewel "consistency" was not invented for the use of politicians. The Democratic party will cling to the spoils system as long as it is in power, whatever may be Mr. Cleveland's inclinations.—[Wright County (Mo.) Republican.] We believe that President Cleveland could

We believe that President Cleveland could do a great work in the way of retrench-ment and reform by doing away with the office of revenue agents and let the collector and his subordinate officers be responsible for the enforcement of the revenue laws and thus save hundreds of dollars to the gov-ernment.—[Statesville (N. C.) American.] Col. Henry Watterson is out with a new dissertation on "the tariff and the ten commandments." If Col. Watterson is not better posted on the commandments than he has shown himself to be on the tariff his recent effort will have to be classed as fiction.—[Huntington (W. Va.) Republican.]

Mississippi, where there is 30,000 Republican majority, elects a Democratic state.

Mississippi, where there is 30,000 Republican majority, elects a Democratic state ticket without opposition by polling one-third of the registered vote in the state. We leave our readers to judge why there was no Republican ticket there.—[The North State, Greensboro, N. C.]

Our Republican friends in Baltimore and Cecil counties would much better turn their guns upon the opposition than to be everiastingly at war among themselves. These Republican bickerings are helping to fasten ring rule upon the state of Maryland.—[Bel Air (Md.) Times.]

The silver cause is finding prominent ad-

The silver cause is finding prominent ad-The silver cause is finding prominent advocates in the east. The people everywhere want silver. The opposition to the white metal all comes from the bankers and gold-bugs.—[Rico (Col.) Record.]

The crep reports of Wise county, Texas, show that it will this year produce 15,000 bales of cotton, 400,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,500,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,500,000 bushels of county (Tex.) Messenger.]

Tex.) Messenger.] Carl Schurz recently sprained his ankle If he had broken his neck the country would have snatalned no very serious loss.— [Free Lance, Fredericksburg, Va.]

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

THE Rev. Edmond Heg Swem, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, will leave the city Monday to visit his parents in Indiana. REPRESENTATIVE-ELECT PETER P. MAHONEY, who succeeds Representative Robinson in th Brooklyn (N. Y.) district, arrived at the Arting-

ton yesterday, REV. Dr. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, who 1 rendering notable service in the cause of edu-cation at the south, will preach at All Souls' Church to morrow morning and evening. DES. YEOMANS and Bryce have been as

pointed by the provincial board of health or Ontario as delegates to the annual meeting of the American Health Association here next MISS JENNIE SHANKLAND has made a life-size

portrait in crayen, of Capt. Bassett, the vanera-tile doorkeeper of the United States Sonate, and also a similar picture of Gen. Anson G. McCook, the sucretary of the Senate. They are excellent likenesses, with expressions true to life, and prove that the Philadelphia Art Gallery made no mistake in admitting Miss Shankland as a men.her of its organization, which membership was awarded to her as t result of competitive examination